# **BookletChart**

# Trinidad Harbor

(NOAA Chart 18605)

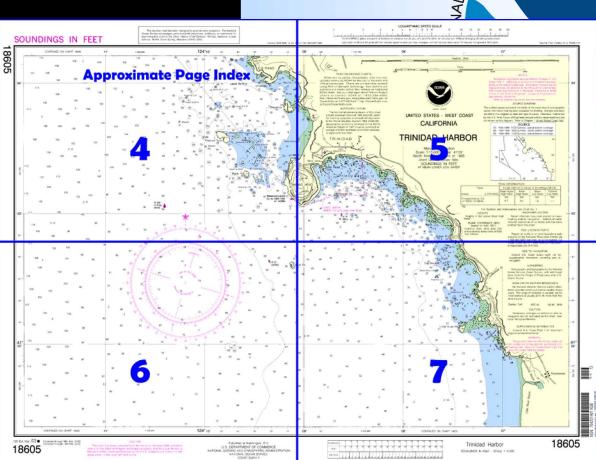


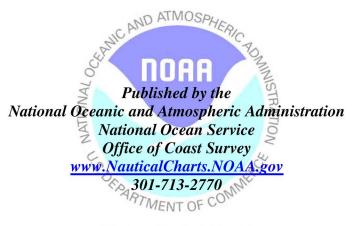
A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ☑ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners

NOAA

- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.





## **What are Nautical Charts?**

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart $\stackrel{\text{\tiny TM}}{=}$ ?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <a href="http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov">http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</a>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

#### **Notice to Mariners Correction Status**

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 8 excerpts] (226) Little River Rock, 126 feet high, is 0.8 mile NW of the mouth of Little River, and 0.3 mile offshore. Several rocks and foul ground are between it and the beach, and a rock 4 feet high is about 100 yards NW.

(228) **Pilot Rock**, 93 feet high, is 0.5 mile S of Trinidad Head. It is of small extent, conical, and whitish in color, rising abruptly from depths of 48 to 50 feet on all sides. Pilot Rock is marked on its W side by a gong buoy.

(229) **Trinidad Head** is nearly 39 miles NNE of Cape Mendocino and 17.5 miles N of the entrance to Humboldt Bay. It rises to a height of 380 feet. The sides are steep and covered with chaparral. From N or S the head is generally raised as a dark, round-topped island. Near the N end it is joined to the mainland by a narrow neck, from the S side of which

**Little Head,** a rocky knoll 125 feet high, projects into Trinidad Harbor. The white cross 200 yards N of the S point of Trinidad Head is fairly prominent.

(230) **Trinidad Head Light** (41°03.1'N., 124°09.1'W.), 196 feet above the water, is shown from a 25-foot white square tower near the SW side of the head. A lighted whistle buoy is 1 mile W of the head. A fog signal is at the light.

(231) **Trinidad Harbor**, a small cove E of Trinidad Head, affords shelter in NW weather, but is dangerous in W or S weather. The cove is small and is further constricted by several rocks, and, as a rule, there is always a swell even in N weather. It is used by fishing boats to a considerable extent during the summer, even though the holding ground is only fair. A pier with a bait and tackle shop, and restaurant is located in the bight W of Little Head. A small marine railway near the foot of the pier is used for launching and retrieving small craft up to 25 feet long and 8½ feet wide. A beach boat launch is located on the E side of the marine railway. A water taxi is available during the summer months and a floating pier is provided to access the main pier during the months of May through September. Gasoline, marine supplies, and ice are available in **Trinidad**, a town on the N shore of the cove. The harbor monitors VHF-FM channel 78.

(232) **Prisoner Rock**, 220 yards E of Trinidad Head, is 42 feet high and the most prominent of the rocks in the cove. It consists of two rocks so close together that they are usually taken for one. From S they resemble an animal lying down with its head toward the W. A rock covered 7 feet is 150 yards NNW from them.

(233) Flat Rock, low and small, lies 350 yards ENE from Prisoner Rock; a rock covered 5 feet lies 150 yards SSE from it. A bell buoy is 175 yards W of a rock covered 9 feet, which lies 400 yards SSE of Prisoner Rock. (235) Blank Rock, 111 feet high, lies 0.3 mile W of Trinidad Head. Foul ground is between it and the head. A smaller rock is 150 yards N of Blank Rock. A rock awash and a ledge covered 15 feet are 275 yards SSE of Blank Rock.

(236) **Flatiron Rock**, 72 feet high, lies 0.3 mile NW of Blank Rock. It is considerably larger than Blank Rock, with two rocky heads of about the same height. A covered rock lies 300 yards off its SW face, and numerous ledges extend SE toward the head.

Corrected through NM Mar. 01/03 Corrected through LNM Feb. 04/03

PLANE COORDINATE GRID (based on NAD 1927)
California State Grid, Zone One is indicated by dotted ticks at 5000 foot intervals.

HEIGHTS Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection Scale 1:15,000 at Lat. 41°03' North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System 1984) SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

#### CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

#### NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Eureka, Calif. KEC-82 162.40 MHz

#### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concernig aids to navigation.

#### RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

#### POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous sub-stances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

#### AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

#### HORIZONTAL DATUM

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected average of 0.550° southward and 4.255° westward to agree with this chart.

#### WARNING

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on
any single aid to navigation, particularly on
floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List
and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

#### PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S.
Coast Pliot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the
regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander,
11th Coast Quard District in Alameda, California or at the
office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in
Saramanter California.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

#### SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, <u>United States Coast Pilot</u>.

## **Table of Selected Chart Notes**

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

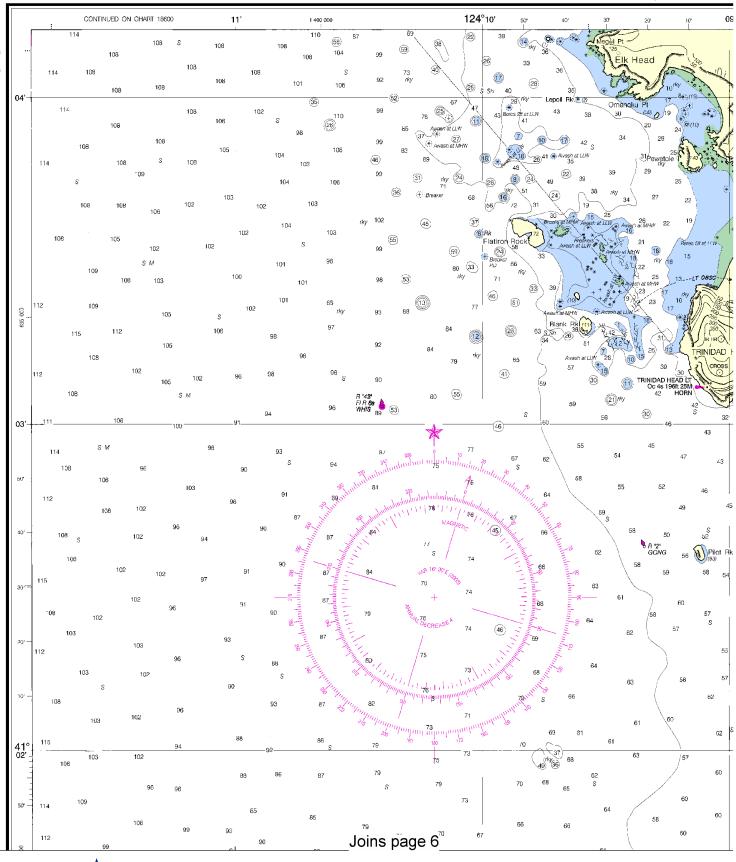
#### TIDAL INFORMATION

TIBAL IN CHWATION					
Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Trinadad Harbor, C (41°03'N/ 124°09'W		feet 6.7	feet 6.1	feet 1.2	feet 

702

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

18605

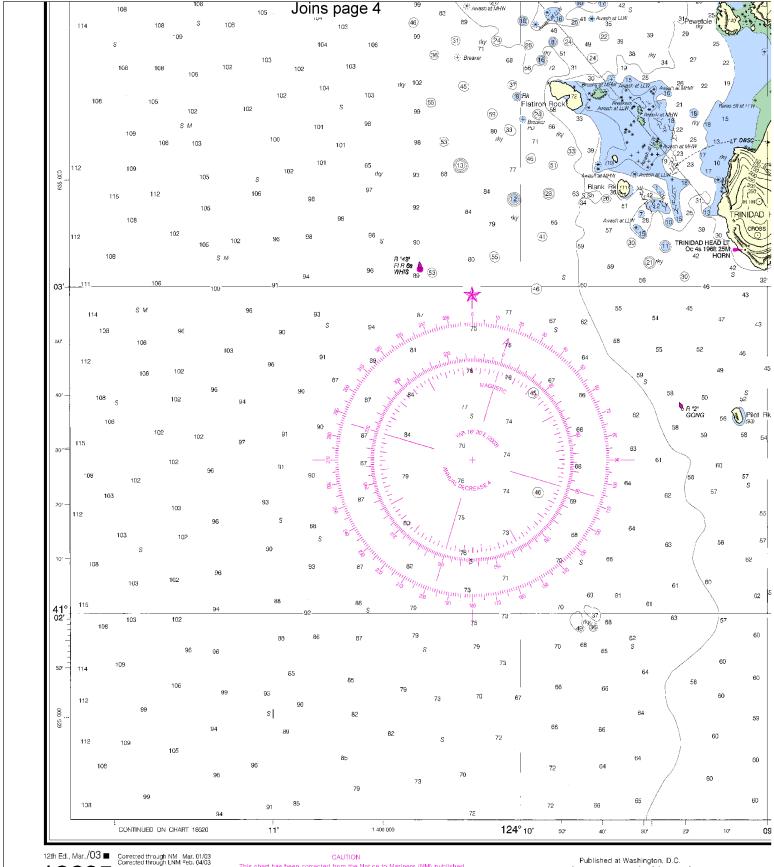






LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:21429. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



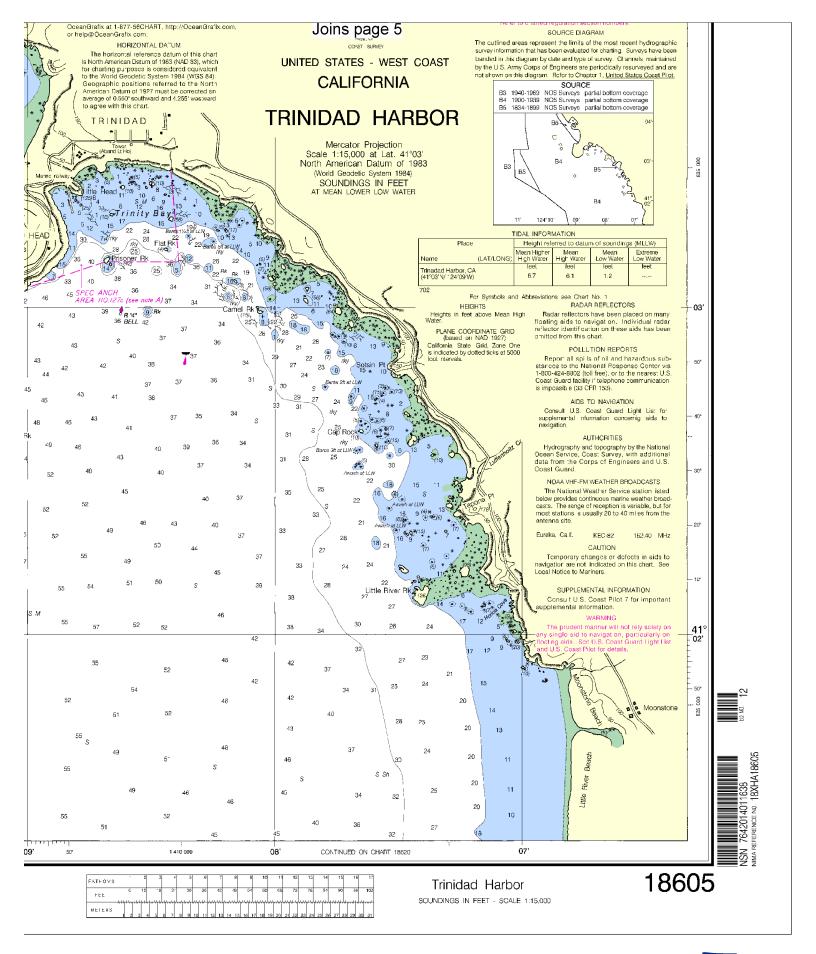
12th Ed., Mar./03 **1** 

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Marinors (LNM) issued period cally by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower fell hand comer.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY







## **EMERGENCY INFORMATION**

## VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

## Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls

to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

#### **Distress Call Procedures**

- 1. Make sure radio is on.
- 2. Select Channel 16.
- 3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
- 4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- 6. Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

## HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!!

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700 Coast Guard Humboldt Bay – 541-756-9210 Commercial Vessel Assistance – 1-800-367-8222

<u>NOAA Weather Radio</u> – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: <a href="https://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov">www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</a>.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at <a href="https://www.oceanGrafix.com">www.oceanGrafix.com</a>.

# Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) –

ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

## Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs<sup>™</sup>) –

RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at <a href="https://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov">www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</a>.

Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is <a href="https://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts">www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts</a>.

Official PocketCharts<sup>TM</sup> – PocketCharts<sup>TM</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at <a href="https://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov">www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</a>.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <a href="http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm">http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm</a>.

Internet Sites: <a href="https://www.Noa.gov">www.Noa.gov</a>, <a href="